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## BOOK DEPARTMENT.

### NOTES.

PROFESSOR ADAMS, OF YALE, and Professor Stephens, of Cornell, have edited a most useful volume of selections for students of English Constitutional History.<sup>1</sup> The collection begins with the ordinance of William the Conqueror for the separation of spiritual and temporal courts, and ends with the third redistribution of parliamentary seats in 1885. For the eight centuries thus included there are 276 documents. A statistical statement will show most readily where the strength of the book lies: For the first two centuries, to 1285, there are 44 selections; for the next two centuries, 91; 1486-1685, 97; for the last two centuries, 44. The older documents, originally in Latin or old French, are published in translation; many of the modern documents are abridged, in order to save space. For each document the bibliographical reference is given in full; but there is no introduction, as this volume is intended for use with a text-book. The editors acknowledge their indebtedness to Stubbs, Prothero, Gardiner, Gee and Hardy, and the series of "Translations and Reprints," but their own book is much more than a mere selection from the collections previously published. Even for the period covered by Stubbs' *Select Charters*, it furnishes some important documents not included in that work. In addition the book contains material in English for the whole period of the development of the constitution, and for this reason it is more useful for undergraduate work than any other collection.<sup>2</sup>

SIR JOHN BOURINOT'S "Constitutional History of Canada"<sup>3</sup> has appeared in a new and enlarged edition. The new edition is similar to the first in its general legal tone. Numbers of new decisions have been added and the work now includes a fairly complete discussion of the judicial decisions governing the most important practical questions before the Canadian government. In the last chapter several interesting observations on the practical operation of parliamentary government in Canada are given. Prominent among the subjects discussed are: Constitutional Relations Between Great Britain and Canada, The Written and Unwritten Law of the Constitution, The Federal Executive, Ministerial Responsibility, etc.

<sup>1</sup> *Select Documents of English Constitutional History*. Edited by GEORGE BURTON ADAMS and H. MORSE STEPHENS. Pp. 555. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> Contributed by Dana C. Munro.

<sup>3</sup> Pp. 246. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., 1901.

"THE SOCIAL AND IMPERIAL LIFE OF BRITAIN"<sup>1</sup> is a discussion of the English people in their military activity. The work is not as coherent as might be desired, nor is its exact purpose clear. The topics discussed include: The Evils of War and their Mitigation, War as a Means of Livelihood, War, Colonization and Empire, War and Taxation, War and Prosperity, War and Justice, War and the State of Society, War and the Constitution.

While an immense mass of material has been assembled by the writer, it is of doubtful value, and lacks the marshaling and systematic arrangement which are usually considered requisite for scientific use. The style is easy and popular, but the different parts of the book lack connection with each other and with the title.

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L'ÉVOLUTION ÉCONOMIQUE ET SOCIALE DE L'INDUSTRIE DE LA LAINE EN ANGLETERRE<sup>2</sup> is an excellent description of the rôle played by this important industry in England. Five periods are distinguished in the evolution of the English woolen trade—the early ages, the middle ages, the period of transition, the industrial revolution, and the present epoch. The author sketches in each period not only the processes of manufacture, but also the social surroundings of the industry, its territorial location, the interference of government, the rise of the factory system, the consequent social legislation, crises and depressions, wages, the standard of life and other factors which have entered into the growth of the industry or have resulted from it. The work gives by far the best treatment of the subject which has yet appeared, and it may be hoped that an English translation will soon be made.

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THE FIRST NUMBER of the "*Empire Review*"<sup>3</sup> has appeared. The periodical is devoted to securing greater unity of the British Empire. If the high standard of the first number is maintained the "*Review*" will be a most important factor in developing a Pan-British sentiment throughout the scattered portions of the empire. The range of subjects treated is very wide, running from a semi-scientific article on "Crown Colony Government" to personal reminiscences of men who have been prominent in colonial government.

<sup>1</sup> By KENELM D. COTES, M. A. Pp. 683. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

<sup>2</sup> By LAURENT DECHESNE. Pp. 282. Price, 3.50 fr. Paris: Larose, 1900.

<sup>3</sup> London: Macmillan & Co. Price 1s. Issued monthly.

ANNALS OF POLITICS AND CULTURE<sup>1</sup> is an attempt to give a "concise summary of modern times, embracing the life of mankind in its entire thought and action." The author has been confronted by several difficult questions of method in making the summary. The work begins with 1492 and is carried up to 1899. The plan followed is to place upon one page the political developments of each year, and upon the other the most important events of science, art, sociology, literature, philosophy, etc. This method is comparatively successful in its results; the reader is able to turn to any year and there find a fairly complete statement of the most important happenings of the time.

The most serious criticism which might be made upon the work is the comparative lack of attention to economic phenomena. While the date of publication of works on economics and the development of the science of economics itself are noted, yet little is said about the growth of particular industries. A bibliography and a series of chronological tables are appended, and there is a good index. The work will be found quite useful to those who wish to support or combat historical theories.

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ROMAN PUBLIC LIFE<sup>2</sup> gives a presentation of the growth of the Roman constitution and of its practical workings through the republic and the principate. The author takes up the central and local governments and shows the peculiar ability of the Roman people in the field of politics. The work is somewhat legal in character, but is interesting to the student of politics; especially noteworthy is the description of the provincial governments and the political position of the nobility.

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VOLUME IV OF PROFESSOR HART'S "American History Told by Contemporaries," brings to a close this admirably selected and edited compilation of sources of American history.<sup>3</sup> A dozen pages are devoted to the bibliography of the period from 1845 to 1900, and to suggestions as to the use of sources; the remaining 650 pages are filled with extracts from contemporary writings, grouped under the following topics: Expansion and Slavery; the Contest Renewed; Causes of the Civil War; Conditions of the War; Progress of the War; Reconstruc-

<sup>1</sup> By G. P. GOOCH, M. A. Pp. 530. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company. (Cambridge: University Press), 1901.

<sup>2</sup> By A. H. J. GREENIDGE, M.A. Pp. 483. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

<sup>3</sup> *American History Told by Contemporaries*. Volume iv. *Welding of the Nation 1845-1900*. Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Pp. xxi, 732. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

tion; the New United States; American Problems. The difficulty of compiling a record of recent events finds new illustration in this book. The problem of selection must have been extremely complex at a time when the historical judgment is still in suspense. It is interesting to observe that the editor's own contributions are both made in the rôle of a prophet rather than historian. Thirty years from now the reader will find it hard to understand the unfortunate scantiness of the material here presented, embodying contemporary opinion as to the great questions connected with the beginning and ending of the Spanish-American War. On the other hand, for the topics relating to the Civil War and to Reconstruction, he will find here a choice and comprehensive selection from contemporary writings which may well serve as the basis for forming a candid historical judgment.

At the end of the book is an excellent general index to all four volumes. In this index, the reader who is interested in the history of his country has at his command a resource for which he has reason to be profoundly grateful. In the hands of intelligent librarians and teachers these books cannot fail to be of the utmost effectiveness in quickening and vitalizing the study of American history.<sup>1</sup>

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"LEGISLATIVE METHODS AND FORMS"<sup>2</sup> is a description of the rivalry between common and statute law, with special reference to the details of preparation, passage and codification of statutes in Great Britain and her colonies. The book also contains a complete and interesting collection of statutory forms for bills on various subjects commonly treated by Parliament. As parliamentary counsel to the Treasury and as a member of the council of the Governor-General of India the author has had exceptional opportunities for observation and experience in the field covered by his work. The American reader will find many interesting contrasts between English procedure and that followed in the United States. The impression is rapidly gaining ground in most countries with representative institution that the present forms of parliamentary government need revision. Under the cover of an apparent equality of the members of the legislature there is arising in all the legislative bodies of the world an intricate legislative machine which is not easily subjected to popular control. The necessity for this machine cannot be disputed, but certain effects of its operation are most objectionable. The author's chapter on "Parliament as a Legislative Machine" will be interesting to the lay reader as well as to the publicist. It shows clearly what is already suspected in most modern countries, namely, that the parliaments are getting away from the people.

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by George H. Haynes, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

<sup>2</sup> By SIR COURTENAY ILBERT. Pp. 372. London: Henry Frowde, 1901.

**MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY**<sup>1</sup> is a brief discussion of the government of Halle a. S., a Prussian city of 150,000 inhabitants. Professor James, who is a well known authority on municipal government, has given an interesting presentation of the constitution and practical workings of the city. He has also grouped together a few practical questions of special importance, such as Civil Service, City Boards and Commissions, Gas and Electric Lighting, the Water Supply, Cemeteries, etc., and has treated of them in some detail. In more ways than one the monograph will be found to suggest a solution of some of our most difficult problems in American municipal government.

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**"MONEY-MAKING OCCUPATIONS FOR WOMEN"**<sup>2</sup> would appear to be a timely volume. Either desire for independence, or necessity, is making it imperative that girls should choose a career outside of home life. Teaching is no longer considered the only profession for women; natural fitness and ability are required for whatever work is chosen. There is accordingly a need for a carefully prepared book giving full statistics of the occupations in which women are engaged; the training, qualifications and capital required for different careers, and the opportunities for advancement. Miss Kilbourn's book is intended to help women who are thrown upon their own resources. Some chapters contain valuable facts and suggestions. The chapters on boarding-house keeping, professional nursing, kindergarten system, bookkeeping, stenography and typewriting, the culture of violets and other flowers, mushrooms and cellar farms, and women as photographers, are practical. The section on chicken farming, as far as it goes, is well conceived and suggestive.

The book as a whole, however, fails to meet the situation. A logical and coherent classification is wanting. It is full of generalizations, indefinite statements and irrelevant matter. There are too many "ifs" and "shoulds" or "woulds," when only estimates are required. The inadequacy of the opening chapter on "Librarians" illustrates the way in which methods and costs of preparation are frequently ignored. "Do Not Despise the Day of Small Things" is an excellent title and some of the illustrations are good; but here, as elsewhere, the author fails to emphasize the opportunities to be found in satisfying old wants in new ways or in creating new wants. For instance,

<sup>1</sup> *Municipal Administration in Germany as seen in the Government of a Typical Prussian City, Halle a. S.* By EDMUND J. JAMES, Ph. D. (*Studies in Political Science.*) Pp. 93. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> *Money-Making Occupations for Women.* By KATHERINE R. KILBOURN. 2d edition. Pp. 176. Washington: The Neale Publishing Company, 1901.

clever women are continually developing specialized activities in the domestic field—trunk-packers, house cleaners and openers, buyers, jelly-makers, cake and bread makers, menders, or lunch-servers. A detailed account of this work, giving such examples as are cited by Professor Salmon in her "Domestic Science," would suggest to many women the possibility of trying some new line of work.

An adequate study of technical journals, government reports and current literature would give valuable and surprising information regarding women's occupations. For example, *The Buyers and Dry Goods Chronicle* for January 5 and 12, 1901, lists the buyers for large retail establishments all over the country. The number of women who successfully hold positions as buyers is noticeable. In the 108 stores there are 1,394 buyers, 250 of whom are women (17.9 per cent). These figures represent the individual buyers. In many stores the same man, especially if he is a member of the firm, buys for a large number of departments. This is sometimes true of women, although as a rule they buy for a smaller number of departments. In one store, with forty-three departments and sixteen buyers, six women purchase for twenty-two departments. The largest number of women buyers are found in the following departments: corsets (50 per cent), dress-making (43 per cent), furs (11 per cent), gloves (20 per cent), handkerchiefs (14 per cent), hosiery (10 per cent) and underwear, infants' and misses' goods (40 per cent), jewelry (19 per cent), laces (21 per cent), ladies' underwear (35 per cent), leather, millinery, zephyr and fancy goods (27 per cent).

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LA GUERRE ET L'HOMME<sup>1</sup> aims to show that war is opposed to humanity, justice, morality, religion and the economic interests of the world. It sets forth as the motives inciting men to war: Economic interest; the love of woman; the desire for the esteem of oneself and of others; attachment to members of the same nation, tribe or party; and antipathy to aliens. The writer attempts to show the varying influence of these motives in different stages of civilization and under different forms of government. National vanity and national antipathy he considers most important at the present time. True patriotism is defined and distinguished from the forms of vanity, self-love and hatred of foreign nations which are often mistaken for it, and forceful arguments are brought forward to show the absurdity of the duellistic interpretation of national honor. Nearly eighty pages are occupied with the horrors of military campaigns.

A belief in the approaching end of war is expressed. Not much

<sup>1</sup> *La Guerre et l'Homme*. By PAUL LACOMBE. Pp. 412. Price, 3.50/r. Paris: 1900. Société Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Édition (Librairie Georges Bellais).

importance is attached to the theory that methods of warfare will become so murderous that men will be deterred from fighting on that account, as it is maintained that means of defence will be improved and tactics will be changed to protect the soldiers from the increased dangers. The principal reason for the ultimate abandonment of war is based upon the growing cost of military campaigns, both directly in the expense of newly invented means of offence and defence, of improved methods of caring for the sick and wounded, of more liberal indemnities granted to the sufferers from the misfortunes of war, and indirectly in the stoppage of production and trade during the period of hostilities. A plan is proposed for a permanent preventive contract, by which two nations agree beforehand that all their disputes are to be settled by arbitration.

The book closes with an appeal to men to take pity upon themselves, since there is no assurance that outside of the human race the universe contains a single being who knows pity. This abrupt tone of change at the end illustrates one of the most conspicuous characteristics of the work,—the combination of the scientific and literary methods of treatment, with sudden transitions from one to the other. Naturally it follows that there seems to be no logical ground of division between the parts. The work as a whole is agglutinative rather than organic.

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THE HISTORY OF THE rise and fall of the Spanish empire in the New World becomes daily of more interest to Americans. This is so not only because this rise and fall *has* affected our national growth and development, but because it is destined in the future far more to leave its impress upon the state. For these and other reasons Mr. Lowery's studies<sup>1</sup> in that early period, when the foundations of the Spanish-American empire were being laid, have interest for us.

In a very readable and judicious way he has told us the story of the various expeditions which set forth from Havana and Mexico to explore the regions to the north, regions now embraced within the limits of the Union. The author has not only given us a clear account of such notable incursions as those led by Ponce de Leon, Narvaez, de Soto and Coronado, but also has shown us the proper relation existing between these and a dozen or more of lesser note.

Mr. Lowery has not contented himself with such excellent secondary studies as those bearing the names of Shea, Bancroft, Bandelier, Win-

<sup>1</sup> *The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States.* By WOODBURY LOWERY. Pp. 575. Maps. Price, \$2.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901.



ship, Helps and Fiske, but has gone to the original sources and has had the satisfaction of pointing out a number of discrepancies in generally accepted narratives. There are, however, after all has been done, numerous problems which can never be solved. For instance, the exact routes of de Soto and Cabeça de Vaca. They can at best but be approximated, and it is with nice discrimination that our author takes up such mooted questions. The route of Cabeça de Vaca across Texas has been warmly debated, and it is not long since Mr. Lummis took up the gauntlet in behalf of Mr. Bandelier as against an article in the *Texas Historical Quarterly*. But this field has been probably for the last time disputed. Judge Coopwood's contributions on de Vaca's wanderings to the above mentioned journal bear the stamp of finality, and it is to be regretted that Mr. Lowery had not the advantage of those papers.

Part III of the work is devoted to the early missionaries, whose struggles and sacrifices are full of heroic devotion to duty, which, as they conceived it, commanded even their lives. The part played by religion, in relation to other motives, as an incentive to exploration and occupation of the country, has been but cursorily estimated in the past. Future students will find in it a fertile field.<sup>1</sup>

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IF ONE WERE TO SEEK, among the problems of education, two which are of supreme importance he would likely decide that those indicated in the title of Mr. Mark's recent work,<sup>2</sup> deserve serious consideration. The author, thinking that what we are doing in this country toward the solution of these problems might be of value to educators in England, spent some months in visiting the schools of certain cities and interviewing certain persons identified with American education. These impressions, together with some quotations from current educational literature, he now gives us in book form. It is of course intended for English readers, and to them it ought to prove very suggestive. A great many interesting facts and opinions are gathered together, but the principle of relative importance seems often to have had but little consideration, and many of the experiments are not adequately described. It is to be expected that in a short tour by a stranger, over only a portion of the country, there will be many omissions. The value of this book to American readers is to be found in the impartial observations made by a stranger upon some important parts of our system.

<sup>1</sup> Contributed by W. F. M. Calib.

<sup>2</sup> *Individuality and the Moral Aim in American Education*. By H. T. Mark. Pp. xlii, 298. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ST. LOUIS<sup>1</sup> is one of the most lovable characters in mediæval history. Fortunately the contemporary sources have preserved his deeds and thoughts so fully that he seems to students a very real man and not a mere name in history. It is strange that there has been so little written in English about him; but now we have a satisfactory biography in the "Heroes of the Nation" Series. For Mr. Perry's work is based upon a careful reading of the sources, and in many places it quotes directly the words of men who knew St. Louis intimately. The account of the king's private life is drawn chiefly from Joinville's delightful biography and is excellent. The illustrations are unhackneyed and give a good idea of the thirteenth and fourteenth century art. The twenty-four shields depicted form a useful addition and will be particularly interesting to students of heraldry. In fact we are glad to commend the book as a whole; it is both interesting and scholarly.<sup>2</sup>

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ENGLISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT has been so often described by authors of many different nationalities that it would appear difficult to present anything new on the subject. Dr. Josef Redlich, of Vienna, has, however, taken up the subject anew, and his book,<sup>3</sup> which is constructed upon the prevalent German method, will be found quite useful by the German reader. The Anglo-Saxon mind ordinarily revolts at the methods of vivisection which are in vogue upon the Continent, but the results are to a certain extent successful in that a greater clearness and perspicacity is obtained. The American reader will also welcome a scientific analysis of a subject which heretofore has been most difficult to analyze. The bewildering mass of urban and rural districts, of poor-law unions, of school, health, highway and other authorities which make up the complex of English local government, can only be unraveled by the patient investigator who is trained in German methods. Probably the most interesting part of the work will be found in the sections dealing with the origin of English radicalism and its influence on the constitution and the administration, the administrative reform of the middle classes, the democratization of local councils and the new parish government. The author dwells upon the fact that in spite of radicalism and democracy the English national character still retains its conservative strain, and that this conservatism shows itself in the practical workings of the local govern-

<sup>1</sup> *St. Louis. The Most Christian King.* By FREDERICK PERRY, M. A. Heroes of the Nation Series. Pp. 303. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> Contributed by Dana C. Munro.

<sup>3</sup> *Englische Lokalverwaltung.* By Dr. JOSEF REDLICH. Pp. 835. Price, 20 M. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1901.

ment. Dr. Redlich has advanced beyond other authors who have described the English system, in that he has given a more detailed study to the recent changes in the parish.

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A TEN YEARS' WAR, by Jacob Riis,<sup>1</sup> describes the fight with the slum which has been carried on in New York during the last decade. It reviews the efforts made to secure for the tenement districts better housing conditions, good lodging-places, parks, play-grounds, clean streets, and adequate school provisions. It presents the problems of the slum population as well as those of the slum environment and shows the progress which has been made in improving both. With his usual hopefulness the author is still looking forward to better things in the future. He believes that an awakened civic conscience and a more thorough and intelligent sympathy with the poor will finally put an end to the slum evil.

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NAPOLEON'S COLONIAL POLICY is discussed in the tenth volume of Oldenbourg's Historical Library.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Roloff, the author, gives an interesting description of the comparatively unknown plans of Napoleon regarding his empire beyond the seas. The successive defeats which the French met on the ocean rendered the fulfillment of these plans impossible, but the author succeeds in establishing the fact that the Emperor's world-dreams included a systematic development of American, African, Asiatic and West Indian colonies. The description of the failure of these gigantic plans before the resistless force of the British navy lends additional interest to the present discussion of sea-power. The book will point a moral for those nations who contemplate the establishment of colonial empires.

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THE ORIGIN OF REPUBLICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT<sup>3</sup> has appeared in a second revised edition. Mr. Straus traces the religious elements which influenced the adoption of the republican form of government in the United States. He lays special stress upon the influence of the Hebrew commonwealth on our own. The children of Israel formed the first federal republic; they separated the Church from the State, recognized civil equality, and practised many political customs which are perpetuated under the American government.

<sup>1</sup> *A Ten Years' War*. Pp. 267. By JACOB A. RIIS. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1900.

<sup>2</sup> *Die Kolonialpolitik Napoleons I.* By DR. GUSTAV ROLOFF. Pp. 258. Price, 5m. Munich and Leipzig; R. Oldenbourg.

<sup>3</sup> *Origin of Republican Form of Government in the United States of America.* By OSCAR S. STRAUS, Litt. D., LL.D. Pp. 151. Price, \$1.25. New York; G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1901.

THE FIELD OF CHILD STUDY<sup>1</sup> has been particularly tempting to the enthusiasts and emotionalists in education and they have harrowed our feelings, bothered us with more or less silly *questionnaires*, and made the study of education almost a laughing-stock by the absurd claims which some of them have advanced for their "discoveries." One naturally looks askance at works bearing on this subject, and therefore it is pleasant to be able to commend a volume as modest, sane, interesting and suggestive. This book is a valuable aid to the teacher at work, and its twenty chapters have a special value as affording topics for discussion at the teachers' meetings. The chapter on "imagery" impresses the reader strongly and the handling of symbolism, as expounded by the followers of Froebel, is well done.<sup>2</sup>

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EFFICIENCY AND EMPIRE<sup>3</sup> is an interesting discussion of the present condition of English politics. Mr. Arnold White is well known as an able writer whose thorough familiarity with the ins and outs of political life renders him capable of treating his chosen subject. The book is a scathing indictment of the present parliamentary system of Great Britain in foreign policy, in internal reforms, in the administration of the Treasury, in colonial government, in the navy, the consular service, the school system, and last, but not least, in the war office.

The conduct of the ruling classes of Great Britain is shown to have fallen short of business standards. Mr. White is not an ardent Boer sympathiser; he believes that the war was inevitable, but his criticism is directed toward the way in which it was brought on and especially toward the persistent blundering of the authorities at London during the course of the war. He gives an admirable summary of the measures which are necessary to extricate the British government from its present decadence. The criticism is so keen and the suggestions appear to be so well borne out by what is known on this side of the water about English conditions, that Mr. White's summary deserves to be widely circulated among all Anglo-Saxons. Briefly condensed, the author's suggestions are as follows:

Give more place to the services of experts in the government.

Define more sharply the responsibility of each position in the civil service.

Punish mistakes without delay.

<sup>1</sup> *Notes on Child Study*. (Columbia Contributions to Philosophy, Psychology and Education.) By EDWARD LEE THORNDIKE. Pp. 157. Price, \$1.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1901.

<sup>2</sup> Contributed by George Herbert Locke.

<sup>3</sup> By ARNOLD WHITE. Pp. 315. Price, 6s. London: Methuen & Co., 1901.

Dismiss the unfit and the unsuccessful.

Reward directly those who render *extraordinary* service.

Inspect all offices at irregular times.

In bestowing honors let the nature of the service be stated when the honor is conferred.

Honor the schoolmaster and bring education up to date.

Abandon the practice of conferring peerages upon liquor dealers.

Divorce the government from the influence of the priest, the lawyer and the stockbroker.

Abandon the practice of appointing commissions of inquiry and ignoring their recommendations.

Prohibit the present custom of giving "charities" or subsidies by members of Parliament to their constituents.

Choose ministers only for personal fitness.

Abandon the policy of tolerance toward indiscriminate attacks upon Great Britain under the guise of humanitarianism.

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#### REVIEWS.

*Histoire Politique de la Révolution Française.* By A. AULARD. 8vo. Pp. xii, 805. Price 12 fr. Paris: Armand Colin.

Aulard has been so closely associated with all the recent monograph and source work on the French Revolution that he is clearly recognized as the foremost student of the period. He began his special studies as far back as 1879, a few years later he began his lectures on the Revolution at the Sorbonne, and was made Professor at the University of Paris. He is the editor of *La Révolution Française*, and has edited and published an almost incredible amount of source material on the period. In the present work the results of his long and extensive researches find expression in a remarkably perspicacious and forceful history of the political development in France from 1789 to 1804.

The author set himself the task of writing a scientific work. "It is my ambition," he says, "that my work shall be regarded as an example of the application of the historic method to the study of an epoch disfigured by passion and legend." That such an effort was much needed will appear on a moment's reflection upon the general character of the works on the Revolution by such writers as Louis Blanc, Thiers, Carlyle, Lamartine, Taine, Von Sybel and others. In the realization of his ambition Aulard enjoyed a marked advantage over his predecessors. Only in our own day is a thoroughly unprejudiced and scientific history of the Revolution possible. Personal and national prejudices obscured the vision of most of the earlier writers on the